

RECORD.

Vol. X.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1829.

No. 507.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, Nov. 11.	Fayetteville, Nov. 12.	Newbern, Nov. 7.	Petersburg, Sept. 25.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall. 100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Apple,	25 3/4	25 3/4	25 3/4	25 3/4
Peach,	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Rice,	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Beeswax,	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Butter,	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Coffee,	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Corn,	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Cotton,	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Candles, tallow,	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Flaxseed, rough,	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Feathers,	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gin, Holland,	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Country,	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Iron,	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Lard,	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Linseed,	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Molasses,	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Nails, Cut, assorted,	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Oats,	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Powder, American,	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Rum, Jamaica,	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Most India,	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
New England,	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Rice,	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2
Shot,	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Salt, Liverpool,	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Turkey Island,	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Sugar, Brown,	700 1/2	700 1/2	700 1/2	700 1/2
Leaf,	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Tea Imperial and Gunpowder,	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Hyson,	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Young Hyson,	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Tobacco,	400 1/2	400 1/2	400 1/2	400 1/2
Yellow,	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Wheat,	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Whiskey,	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Wine, Madeira,	250 1/2	250 1/2	250 1/2	250 1/2
Tenille,	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Sherry,	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Port,	200 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
Molasses,	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscribers by Daniel Seely, will be sold for cash, at the dwelling house at the end of Boston Street, on the 18th day of November next, the following property, viz: one tract of land containing about 100 acres, bounded by the River, and the lands of James Cook, Richard Stanley, William Garrison and others; and one tract of land containing 23 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Israel Thol, Robert Holman and William Harkins and also nine Lady Negroes.

Thos. D. Watts, Trustee.
Thos. Thompson }
The above sale is postponed until the 30th day of November.

October 13. 02-4w

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Nathaniel J. Palmer for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell for cash, on the fourth Monday of November next, the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on Monday the 23rd day of November next, the house and lot belonging to Nathaniel J. Palmer, together with the building lately removed therefrom.

Edmund Strudwick, Trustee.

October 20. 03-4w

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed in trust executed by Taylor Duke to the subscriber for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell for cash, on the fourth Monday of November next, the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on Monday the 23rd day of November next, the house and lot belonging to Taylor Duke, together with the building lately removed therefrom.

J. P. Sneed, Trustee.

October 13. 02-4w

NOTICE.

On the fourth Monday of November next, I shall offer for sale, on a credit of one and two years, the Land of Casewere, viz: one tract of land, known as Lewis Kirk's old place. There are about 600 acres in this tract, with a goodly orchard, and will be sold at the option of a gentleman farmer who wishes a good bargain.

J. Webb.

October 13. 02-6w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1829.

John Hicks and others } Petition for sale of ex parte } real estate.

On a report of the master in this cause, it is ordered that the former sale be set aside, and that the land late the property of William Hicks, deceased, and the place of his residence, be exposed to sale on Monday the 23rd day of November, before the court house in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years.

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv \$1 75 00-6w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1829.

James Wilson and others } Petition for sale of ex parte } real estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corner Lot and House in the town of Hillsborough, now occupied by Thomas Gray & Co as a store, also the House adjoining occupied by Daniel W. Johnston as a saddler's shop, will be exposed to sale before the court house in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, on a credit of one, two and three years, without interest, the purchaser giving bond with security, and a lien on the property will be held until paid for.

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv \$2 00 00-6w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1829.

Christian Jolly and wife } Petition for the sale of } Land.

Michael Cockle and others }

IT appearing to the Court that the defendants Michael Cockle, Nicholas Cockle, Jacob Cockle, Henry Cockle, James McLean and Rebecca his wife, reside out of the state; It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for them to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Orange on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this cause; otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso against them and heard ex parte.

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv 2 50 00-6w

TRACT DEPOSITORY.

TRACTS from the American Tract Society—also from the Union Tract Society, may be had in any quantity, at the Society's prices, by forwarding orders, with cash, to

P. W. Howd, or T. P. Hunt.

Raleigh, Aug. 23



RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil, Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour O'er every land."

From the American Farmer.

Oxen are decidedly preferable to horses on a farm on many accounts. They can and ought to be broke at two years old. From thence to the age of three, they more than earn their food. From thence to four, they can haul logs and rails, plough and harrow, indeed do all the drudgery of the farm. From thence till 10, a good yoke of oxen can draw more than three horses, and they take a steeper, heavier drag up hill than horses. At any time from 7 to 10 they may be put up and fed, and sold to the butcher at a greater price and more profit than if sold at an earlier age, provided they have been worked. They are not subject to the maladies and casualties of horses. More horses die from leading to the age of ten, than cattle from calving to the same age. The bold, fiery, impatient spirit of a horse subjects himself to a thousand dangers of life and limb, even when at large in the field, from which the moderate, grave, patient, circumspect ox is exempt. But when the noble animal is backed by a thoughtless, inexperienced or brutal owner, or driven in a wagon or plough by a second-rate hireling, he is broke down in body, wind and tendon; he becomes ever after a miserable mass of existence, joyless in himself and a burthen to his owner.

The gears of an ox cost comparatively nothing. From the time he is calved till seven years old he is improving in value. He is then of prime age for slaughter. His labour has paid his keeping twenty times over. After his day's toil is ended he will soon fill himself in a clover field, and repose contented till morning. He may be hitched up at breakfast and work till dinner. A little cut straw mixed with chaff or corn, will enable him to pursue his toil till night, when he seeks his feed again and troubles his driver no more. Should he lose an eye his value is not diminished. Should a leg be broke or a joint dislocated, he can be fatted and sold at as high a price as if no injury had been sustained. If a farmer raises stock, instead of keeping a pack of idle brutes about him for six or seven years, that consume two or three times more than they sell for, let him yoke them up, put his boy to plough, harrow, haul rails, &c., and he converts them into productive valuable animals which he can convert into cash at any moment, after having more than cleared their cost by their labor.

Easton, (Maryland,) October 31.

A few weeks ago we noticed a stalk of corn presented to us by Captain Trippe of this county, with nine ears on it; we have since received two stalks from Henry Hoffiday, esq. the one bearing eight, the other ten ears—the seed he obtained from Capt. Trippe about two years ago and has been since selecting his seed corn in the manner recommended by the captain, viz: selecting from the most productive corn in the field as seed corn—and is convinced of the great advantage to be derived by farmers from pursuing this course. Last week we received ten ears of very large corn from Wm. G. Tilghman, esq. of Miles River, in this county—some of the ears measured in length upwards of 12 inches, and had from 18 to 22 rows on the cob, the grain very large, one of the ears had upwards of 1200 grains on it, and most of

them 1000; one ear, (not the largest) shelled a pint and a gill, good measure. Mr. Tilghman says, in his note accompanying the corn, "It will not perhaps be amiss to inform you how I got this breed of corn—About 12 or 14 years ago, Capt. Bullen went to Richmond, Va. for a load of coal for the late Mr. Barton of your town, and on his return he came to my house to take in a load of wheat; I happened to go on board of his boat, where I saw a part of two ears of corn; they struck me as being the largest and finest I had ever seen; I asked for and obtained them.—This was late in the fall; the spring following, I planted them, and I think, as well as I can recollect, I made a barrel or a barrel and a half, which put me fully into the seed. For the last ten years I have been in the habit of selecting my seed corn (when husking) from the largest and finest ears, until I got what would serve for planting; last year I gathered part of my seed corn from stalks that bore two ears, but as yet have discovered no difference. I mean to persevere in this plan of selecting the twin ears."—Mr. Tilghman, we understand, has about three hundred and seventy five acres in cultivation the present year, and thinks he will gather at least 1000 barrels.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer has tried the qualities of milk from nine different cows, at his farm, by the Lactometer; and ascertained that the difference in quality is much greater than farmers generally suppose. He found that the cream from the cow which gave the best milk was worth six times as much as that from the cow which gave the poorest milk, the quantity of milk being equal.

How to have good Cider in the Spring.—If your Cider is well made, put in a each barrel, as soon as there is any appearance of fermentation, half a pint of common mustard seed, and immediately bung up the barrel. The fermentation will stop—the cider will retain its original sweetness, and very soon become perfectly transparent. Newburyport Herald.

Power of Steam.—Every thing is changed. In place of Scottish squires riding to London on horseback, with servants behind to guard them from harm, they are now whirled to the capital in the short space of thirty-six hours. In place of clumsy coaches, creeping into creeks at every ominous appearance of the sky, and scarcely venturing to lose sight of land, we have steam boats that serve all the purposes of bridges, and enable beggars as well as lords to set out on travels to foreign parts. In London, Dublin, Liverpool, Greenock, the tourist may step into a floating palace, draw on his night cap, go to bed, and after a sound night's repose, awake next morning in a different kingdom; thus rivaling the exploits of the hags, who whirled cloud the welkin, mounted on a broomstick, with the innocent victims they wickedly bewitched, and dropped from the clouds in a far country. The great modern wizard, James Watt, has reduced to practice what was merely fabled of Michael Scott. By applying the principle which lifts the lid of the spinster's teakettle, machines have been constructed which can pick up a pin and read an oak; which combine the power of a community of giants, with the plasticity that belongs to a lady's fair fingers; which spin cotton, and then weave it into cloth; which by pumping sea water and extracting its steam, send vessels across the Atlantic in fifteen days; and amidst a long list of other marvels, engrave seats, forge anchors, and lift a ship of war like a bauble in the air.

Dunfries paper.

Never strive to be thought more than thou art, lest others should not believe thee to be really even what thou art.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEART.

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has closed the bookkeeping business, and will for the future devote his time and attention exclusively to his profession. He will attend the Superior and County Courts of Randolph, Orange and Person. To those who may entrust their business to him, he will endeavor, as he has always done, to attend to it carefully.

N. J. Palmer.

September 29. 00-6w

JOSEPH MARSHALL.

CABINET-MAKER.

RECEIVES his thanks to the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and would inform them that he has on hand a quantity of Walnut and Stained Furniture, and an elegant assortment of BEDSTEADS.

All kinds of Mahogany and other Furniture, will be made to order, in the newest fashion and in the best manner, at short notice. All which will be disposed of at prices lower than have heretofore been customary in this place. Corn, Wheat, Flour, or Pork, will be taken in payment at the market price, if application be made soon.

September 15. 01-03

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and shoes, of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63-

THANKS for sale at this Office.

JOHN COOLEY, TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Richmond, where he has procured the latest fashions and the most approved modes of cutting, precisely by the fashionable tailors of that place and the northern cities. All orders in his line of business will, as heretofore, be thankfully received, and he assures those who may favor him with their custom that the utmost exertion will be made to please them.

JOHN COOLEY would employ one or two good journeymen Tailors, if application be made immediately.

November 3. 03-

A valuable negro man for sale.

By Isaac T. Partill, on a credit of six and twelve months.

October 13. 02-4f

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

ANY man from the subscriber on the last of last month, a round boy by the name of JOSEPH SELLIVAN, near eighteen years of age. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring, employing him, under the penalty of the law. I will give the above reward of five cents for his delivery to me, but no charges paid.

John Long, sen.

October 16. 03-3wp

JEWELLERY, &c.

THE subscriber would in this way inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his shop, at his own house in this place, where he is well prepared to execute work in his line, and will faithfully and punctually do all such work as may be committed to his care.

He has on hand a good assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER WORK, &c. which will be sold unusually low for cash.

All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly, and for the last time, requested to make payment forthwith. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

Wm. Huntington.

August 18. 04-1

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal support which he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues his shop at his old stand, opposite the court house, where he keeps a handsome assortment of Watches and Jewellery, which he will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere. He has also received a neat assortment of materials, and is prepared to repair watches and clocks at the shortest notice, and warrant to perform well. All work from a distance will be well executed and promptly attended to. All kinds of silver work made at the shortest notice.

Lemuel Lynch.

August 19. 04-1f

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

August 19. 04-1f

INFLUENCE OF A CANAL.

Pottsville, Pa. Oct. 31.

Prior to the completion of the Schuylkill Navigation, this part of the country was considered as "a barren and mountainous waste," not worthy the attention of capitalists, although it being well known that its bowels were well stored with anthracite coal. Since the completion of the above improvement, the attention of capitalists has been drawn towards us, and property has risen in value, within the last five or six years, at a rate almost unparalleled in this country, and is now selling at prices which would stagger the belief of the most credulous, were it not in our power to substantiate our statements with illustrations derived from ocular proof.

Five years ago the "Peacock" tract of coal land, belonging to the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company, was purchased by them for the sum of 9,000 dollars. Last week it was sold and bought in by the original seller for the sum of 42,000 dollars. The present owner, we understand, would not dispose of it for 70,000 dollars.

A tract of 120 acres, on the Broad Mountain, was disposed of for the sum of 12,000 dollars, which was bought nine months ago for 1,400 dollars.

One fourth of another tract of 450 acres, on the Broad Mountain, has been disposed of for 9,000 dollars, at which rate the whole tract would be worth 36,000 dollars. But this estimate is too low—the remaining three-fourths will bring that sum alone at the present time. This tract was purchased about six years ago for 190 dollars.

A tract on the West Branch sold for 6000 dollars, which was purchased nine months ago for 700 dollars.

Another tract sold for 16,000 dollars, which was purchased nine months ago for 1,000 dollars.

All these sales have taken place within the last week, besides several others, of which we have not heard the particulars.

Miner's Journal.

POPULARITY.—Mr. Canning, in one of his speeches on the suppression of unlawful associations in Ireland, thus nobly answered a charge brought against him in the course of the debate, that he had courted popularity.

"The honorable gentleman (Mr. John Smith) who opened the debate on the other side of the house, on the first day of this lengthened discussion, was pleased to ask of me in terms of great civility and kindness, whether I do not love popularity? Sir, I am not insensible to the good opinion of honorable men, such as him who put to me this question. I am not insensible to the good will of an enlightened community. The man who disregards it, is not worthy to hold a high official station in a country which boasts a popular constitution. I have encountered too many of the vicissitudes of public life, not to know how to meet censures, which I am conscious I do not deserve. On the other hand I desire to retain popularity; but I would hold it honorably, or not at all. *Laudo manentem*; or to use the more beautiful paraphrase of Dryden:

"I can applaud her, when she's kind;—
But when she dances in the wind,
And shakes her wing, and will not stay,—
I puff the prostitute away."

"Yes Sir, I love, I covet, I enjoy popularity; but I will not court it by the surrender of my conscientious judgment; by the sacrifice of my settled opinions."

TRAITS OF IRISH CHARACTER.—A memoir of Thomas Addis Emmet, by the late Charles G. Haines, has issued, within a few days, from the press of the Messrs. Carville, New York. It is a rapid outline of the life and character of the distinguished subject of the memoir, sketched under the pressure of severer occupations, but nevertheless creditable to the author and interesting to the public. We allude to it, however, at this time, less for the purpose of speaking of the work, than to abstract some of the anecdotes contained in it, illustrative of the Irish character.

The Rev. Dr. Jackson is said by the author of the memoir, to have been the first man who opened negotiations with the French government, about the year 1793, for aid in the liberation of his country from oppressions and excursions which had then become intolerable. He did so with the zealous cooperation of all her patriot and many of her most eminent sons. He was betrayed by the infamous Co. Kayne, the British spy and assumed friend; and was arrested, and finally convicted of high treason. Mr. Emmet described him as a man possessed of distinguished talents and acquirements, and a high sense of honour, and he illustrated his character by the following fact:—While Dr. Jackson was preparing for his trial, and while his fate was more than probable, a friend was admitted to his room in prison and remained there on business till a late hour at night. Dr. Jackson conducted him to the outside door of the jail—expecting there to find the jailer, ready to turn the key. The key was in the door and the jailer in a profound sleep, probably intoxicated. His escape was now in his own hands. He first looked at his friend, then at the jailer, with an intense gaze. He became agitated and pale as he looked.

After a pause of a moment he said, "No—I will not abuse the poor fellow's confidence in me!"—he turned the key, opened the door, resisted the advice of his friend, closed the door after him, awoke the jailer, and retired to his cell.

I cannot follow my inclination in closing this little notice, says Gen. Haines, without committing to writing some anecdotes which Mr. Emmet has related to me. I will mention two or three which reflect great credit on the fidelity of the Irish people. The first has a relation to the celebrated Mr. Rowan, already spoken of. It will be recollected that he was convicted in that celebrated trial where he was defended by Mr. Curran. He was cast into prison, and his sentence was hard and severe. While incarcerated in the cells of one of the dungeons of Dublin, Mr. Emmet and two or three others contrived a plan for his escape. It was successfully executed. A small vessel was to take him to France. It was an Irish schooner, manned by Irish sailors, who knew nothing of the person whom they were to transport to the continent. His name, character, and every thing were concealed. They agreed to take a person to Havre for a certain sum, and to go with all possible expedition.

In the night time Mr. Rowan boarded the little vessel, directly from the jail. The wind changed, and instead of sailing the next morning, as it was expected, she was detained some five or six days in port. The government discovered Mr. Rowan's escape the next morning subsequent to his deliverance from captivity. A proclamation was instantly issued, and three thousand pounds sterling were offered as a reward for his detection. There were but four or five seamen in the whole crew of the Irish vessel. Mr. Rowan's situation may now be well imagined. An Dublin rung with the news of his breaking from prison. The sailors were daily on shore. The proclamations were posted up on market cross, and every where else, and scattered in the streets. The seamen picked up several copies, and brought them on board their vessel, and read them aloud in Mr. Rowan's presence; for he had never left his place of concealment. At length one of the crew cast his eyes on Mr. Rowan, and, quick as lightning, comparing him with the description contained in the proclamations, exclaimed, "You are the man! This is Archibald Hamilton Rowan!" Mr. Rowan, with that firmness incident to his character, replied, "I am the man; I am Rowan—and I am in your hands, as you think proper." Instantly every one of the crew answered, "Mr. Rowan, you are safe. By us you shall never be given up. We have agreed to carry you to France, and there you shall be landed." The next day the schooner sailed, and there Mr. Rowan was landed by these poor sailors. Let the annals of the world be consulted; let the noblest traits of human nature which ages have unfaded, be displayed in their most comprehensive form, and where would a nobler instance of disinterestedness be found? The reward was great; to Mr. Rowan these poor men were allied by no political sympathy, nor by any other peculiar tie; they had never seen nor known him before. Their compensation to carry him to France was a mere trifle, he made them no splendid offers of money, and yet he was protected by their generous feelings—their sense of humanity, honour and justice.

Albany Argus.

From the (Ga.) Southern Recorder.

A case of rather a singular kind has occurred in South Carolina, growing out of the power vested in its Chief Magistrate to commute the punishment of capital offences. A man named Jeremiah Smith, for a crime committed, was sentenced to death in 1821, but was pardoned by the Governor on condition of his suffering an imprisonment of three months, and then leaving the state, never to return to it. After undergoing the imprisonment, Smith left South Carolina and settled in North Carolina near the line of the two states. He was a blacksmith, and in 1827, the people of a neighborhood in South Carolina adjacent to that in which Smith lived in North Carolina, wanting one of his trade, induced this man by their persuasions to move into their settlement, assuring him he would not be in danger, and his good conduct since his conditional pardon, would make his residence among them safe. It appears that he lived unmolested in South Carolina in 1827 and 1828, until one of his neighbours with whom he had a light informed Governor Miller of Smith's being in the State; when the governor issued a proclamation offering a reward for his apprehension. Smith in the meanwhile had returned to North Carolina, where he was pursued by the person with whom he had the light and two or three others, seized and brought, without any legal authority, into South Carolina, and on the affidavit of one of the captors, committed to prison.

Having been brought before Chancellor Harper on a writ of Habeas Corpus, it was urged against his discharge, that although his arrest in North Carolina was without authority, yet his detention in South Carolina was lawful—that not having complied with the conditions of his pardon, Smith was a convicted felon, unpardoned and unpunished, and ought not to be again let loose upon the community, no matter how irregularly he had been brought within the jurisdiction of South Carolina.

Among other arguments used by the counsel for the prisoner it was contended, that having become a citizen of North Carolina, he had as such rights under the Constitution of the United States of which no inferior tribunal could deprive him—that a clause of the Constitution declares, that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the immunities of citizens in the several States." That as a citizen of North Carolina he had a right to come into South Carolina, and that in this character he came pure into the sister State—he had not become a citizen of North Carolina upon conditions, as the Constitution makes none.

It was contended that the pardon could not effect constitutional rights, and when they came to conflict the conditions of the pardon must yield to the rights which the prisoner had acquired as a citizen of North Carolina.

The Chancellor decided against the release of the prisoner, and remanded him to jail. His case, which has excited a good deal of interest, is to be again argued on the motion to pass upon him sentence of death.

The following speculations on the probable effects of the Russian campaign, are copied from the Boston Patriot, of Oct. 28:—

THE PEACE IN THE EAST.—Till the last arrival from Europe, many well-informed men among us anticipated a general war in Europe, and as a consequence, the return of the golden days of our commercial prosperity. All such expectations are disappointed by the news of peace. But before they give way to any feelings of disappointment at an event, which we always considered more probable in the ratio of the Russian successes, it may be well to consider what are the terms of that peace, and what will be its effect on the commerce of this country, in common with that of the other portions of the world.

It will be recollected that the Emperor of Russia declared to the world, at the commencement of hostilities, that he would not sheathe the sword till the Sultan had guaranteed the freedom of ingress and egress, to the Bosphorus, into and from the Black Sea. The importance of this concession to the commerce of Russia, and the unexpected success of the Russian arms, leave no doubt that it has been made, and its quiet enjoyment guaranteed. Here then, we have at once a most important and beneficial result.—The trade of the Black Sea, heretofore *mare incognitum* to our commercial marine, and it may with truth be also said, to the commercial marine of the whole world; for even Great Britain, with all her devotion to her ancient ally, and with all the influence of her vast naval power, has been obliged to content herself with a limited trade in the Black Sea; this valuable trade is now opened to the enterprise of a Russian merchant, and to the skill and activity of American mariners. The garden of Europe, producing annually rich and golden harvests for commercial industry and sagacity, is no longer surrounded and guarded by the jealousy and ignorance of the Turks, who, with all their redeeming traits of character, are neither more nor less than barbarians, encamped upon the fields of their ancient conquests; but is now thrown open for the competition and enterprise of civilized and improved men. Nicholas has, indeed, fought successfully and gloriously, for the interests of his own people and empire, but he has too achieved much for us in common with the other commercial and civilized nations of the world.

The opening of the trade of the Black Sea, while it preserves all the importance we have thus attached to it for its effect upon general commerce, is peculiarly important to the trade of Russia. We should not be surprised if a ten years free trade to the Black Sea, should alter the whole course of our commercial intercourse with Russia, and that then, instead of finding the best market for the purchase of our imports or for the sale of our exports, at St. Petersburg, we should turn our attention to Odessa or Taganrog. To the former we can have access during only part of the year, to the latter at all seasons. The national administration has just appointed a Consul for Odessa.

PORTUGAL.—The severe repulse of the Portuguese at Terceira could not be disguised at Lisbon. A hundred dead bodies and a thousand wounded officers and soldiers were put on shore, and the discontent was great in consequence. It is said that the troops refused to embark a second time, though ordered to do so. Don Miguel is reported to have cried, when he first received the intelligence, saying that he had no officers on whom he could depend. His mother wanted him to hang all the prisoners at Oporto who are relations of the volunteers of that town, who contributed to destroy the Miguelites at Terceira. It was said, Miguel intended, in his capacity of High Admiral, to command in person the next expedition against that Island, in which case he may be confined in the same castle where Don Alphonso VI. was formerly shut up. The Miguelites insisted

that there had been treason in the squadron, which had wasted time at St. Michael. The Ministry, it was reported, was to be changed. M. Balfort to have the portfolio of Justice, Count Barbacena that of War, Viscount Da Secca, of Foreign Affairs. M. Carlos Mathas, to be Ambassador to London.

Extract of a letter dated London, Sept. 22d, 1829.

As you will perceive, the opposition, headed by Etton and the Duke of Cumberland, are very bitter up in the ministry. A season of scarcity, and a continuance of the present depression of trade, might do something to remove them from power. The Duke pursues the even tenor of his course, and frequently stops and examines the caricatures of himself in the shop windows, apparently enjoying them as much as another. No man could be better fitted in respect of opposition for the post than himself—he has no more nerves than the statue of Achilles at Hyde Park corner, or the equestrian gentleman at Charing Cross. He has indeed caused Sir James to institute suits against the opposition presses,—but that he cares for their labels, but it is said, at the suggestion of an illustrious personage.

I cannot be denied that England is, at this time, in an unhappy state. The vast amount of her debt, and the danger of augmenting it, precludes the possibility of her going to war. This is the key to her remaining inactive and supine, while Russia is conquering Turkey, and acquiring the road to Syria, Egypt and India. It is believed that a recurrence to the old paper system, will alter the ensuing session of Parliament, take the place of the present currency measures; and perhaps the present FREE TRADE policy be abolished. Changes will—must be made. Ireland, thanks to O'Connell and the Brunschwicks, is in a terrible state; and the manufacturing districts of England are very turbulent and riotous. Still I cannot imagine for a moment, that any mighty convulsion is to be dreaded. The abolition of the East India monopoly, and a partial issue of small notes will obviate—certainly prostrate danger to the institutions of the country.

23d.—You will perceive by the papers, which will doubtless be forwarded to you, that there is a probability of peace between Russia and Turkey. The latter will undoubtedly be compelled to make large sacrifices. But do not, by any means, consider peace as certain. In France, there is a prospect of a change of Ministers—it must take place, or a revolution will ensue.

Mr. Washington Irving has arrived in town, and taken upon himself the duties of secretary to your legation.

N. Y. Com. Adm.

New York, November 5.

DISTRESSING CATASTROPHE.—We have to perform, this morning, the most anxious task of relating the circumstances attending a most heart-rending accident which occurred in this city about noon yesterday. Mr. Miligan, of New Orleans, arrived with his family, in this city, on Tuesday evening, from Philadelphia, and yesterday morning took a hack with the intention of embarking on board of the ship Salem, which was on the eve of sailing for New Orleans. The vessel was lying at the pier next above Old slip, but owing to some misdirection, the driver went down the wrong pier. On ascertaining his error, he found that the wharf was too much encumbered to admit of his turning. He accordingly got down from his box, with the intention of backing his carriage out into the street. He had succeeded in reaching within about twenty-five feet of the open street, when, from some alarm excited in the horses or some obstruction encountered by the hinder wheels, the carriage turned to one side, and before the horses could be restrained, the whole fell backward into the river.

The citizens in the vicinity immediately flocked to the spot to render their aid. Mr. Miligan was extricated after some delay. The female servant (a black) was rescued, being taken up on the other side of the wharf, having passed under it. Mrs. M.'s infant aged about eight months, was also rescued by a humane individual, who, after diving several times into the carriage, succeeded in getting it in his arms. The fate of Mrs. Miligan, the remaining sufferer, was of a more deplorable character. A gentleman, who was one of the first to proffer succour, dived into the water and caught hold of her cloak, but it yielded to his grasp and the attempt proved fruitless. Her body was afterwards drifted by the tide under the wharf, where it remained about forty five minutes. An opening being made in the bridge, the body was taken out, but in an entirely hopeless condition. Several of our most eminent physicians assisted in the attempts to resuscitate the body; but all proved unavailing.

Gazette.

The New-York Journal of Commerce states that, between the 2d of January and 3d of December, 1828, one hundred and thirty-one fires occurred in that city, which destroyed property to the value of 680,400 dollars.

Three things are good in all trades—good sense, industry, and truth.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, in an article relative to Gen. Scott, gives the opinion of Gen. Lafayette in his case, as follows:

We have long been in possession of a conversation that occurred at La Grange between the venerable Lafayette and the General, on the subject of his claim to rank, and the course he ought to pursue under the decisions that have been made. On the occasion alluded to, Lafayette concluded his remarks in nearly the following words:

"A sordid man would, in your position, return to duty from the palsy consideration of pounds and pence. A second rate man, superior to so low a motive, but of limited understanding, would lay down his commission from mere misapprehension of what was fit and proper; and even a magnanimous man, General, equally free from the imputations of imbecility and meanness, might in the first moment of feeling, determine in favor of the last course, but would ultimately be governed by the first. Accustomed to venerate the laws of his country, he would yield up his particular judgment of their scope and effect, to that of those who must be admitted to be their legitimate interpreters. However pure the feelings that prompted him to discharge himself from his official trust, he would soon perceive that the act might admit of great and dangerous misconstruction—that it involved no less a responsibility than the extinction of subordination, that vital principle of all armies. If such have been your determination, consider, I beseech you, General, consider it maturely. Be assured that your great services and your high rank have put it out of your power to follow, in this matter, the bent of your inclinations. Who so proper, in fact, to set the example of obedience, that great virtue of the soldier, as he who has purchased fame and station with his blood? Who so fit, by a contrary course, to become an instrument of evil, as he whose acts take an irresistible degree of moral authority from their past unexceptionable tenor."

The effect of this address, joined to mature reflection, the opportunity for which has been given, we are left only to conjecture at. We persuade ourselves, however, that neither has been lost upon the general, and that he who has so nobly served his country and enforced obedience, will not forget that it is his duty to practice it.

Philadelphia, November 2.

Judge Barnes, the president of the District Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, was engaged, on Saturday morning, in hearing a case of much public interest. M. Joaquim Barroza Pereira, a gentleman well known as a resident of this city, for several years, and recently Charge d'Affaires of Portugal, was arrested on Friday, and bail demanded in the large sum, as we are informed, of 100,000 dollars. The suit was brought by M. Torlade d'Azambuja—lately recognized by the government of the United States, as actual Charge d'Affaires of Portugal—for the recovery of the documents and archives of the Legation, which M. Barroza declines delivering to his successor. In consequence of the heavy amount of bail, M. Barroza was confined in prison during Friday night. Before the court, a motion was made on his behalf, in the first place, for his liberation on common bail, on the ground that the suit was improperly brought, since the king of Portugal was the owner of the documents, and not his diplomatic representative, who was named as the plaintiff; and in the second place, for his entire discharge, on the ground of his diplomatic privilege. The court sustained the validity of the first objection. The second was postponed until Saturday next, in consequence of the absence of a part of the court.

The writ was issued by Mr. Phillips, with whom was associated in the argument, on behalf M. Torlade, Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll. The counsel for M. Barroza were Messrs. Binney and Chauncey.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser says:—"Letters from Bogota of the last of September, state that the new Congress was to assemble in January, to form a Constitution. A part of the army had already been gained over to make Bolivar Emperor; but the opposition was very strong, and a compromise was expected between the parties, so as to make him President for ten years, with dictatorial powers, and liberty to be re-elected another ten years. A strong party was also favorable to his being elected President for life. Few except the military, were in favor of his being made Emperor."

En-
Gen.
La.
on of
La
afy.
ject
ource
sions
Occa-
luded
wing
r po-
lity
ence.
le so
oder.
Com-
ision
even
qual-
ub-
first
n fa-
ul.
Ac-
of his
par-
and
st be
inter-
lings
him-
ould
ad-
con-
sa a
on of
le of
your
speak-
rely.
vices
out of
atter,
no a
e of
fame
to so
come
house
er of
unex-
ained
unity
left
made
as
that
oun-
not
not
of
2.
of the
coun-
d, on
case
quim
will
for
arge
ested
on the
l. of
ought
ately
f the
arge
ecov-
tives
roza
ssor.
ount
infin-
right
was
face,
bail,
is im-
ing of
docu-
pre-
the
nd of
court
ob-
oned
ence
ence
Phil-
the
Mr.
el for
nney

HILLSBOROUGH

Wednesday, November 18.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

All persons indebted to the office of the Hillsborough Recorder, for subscriptions or advertisements, are earnestly requested to make payment during the present month. From inattention to this particular, we have experienced considerable embarrassment. To sustain the establishment, we must not only leave the patronage of names, but the more substantial patronage of punctual payments. At this season, when the harvest of a bountiful year have just been gathered in, there are but few of our subscribers who have not the means of payment; and when we tell them plainly that our necessities are pressing, we hope we shall be excused if we manifest a desire also to gather in our scanty harvest. We are so situated that we must make a general collection. With many of our subscribers we trust this notice will be sufficient—we shall be glad if it should be so with all.

Those who expect to pay in wood, are reminded that the season is now at hand when it should be delivered.

The Hon. John Long, and Abram Parker, esq., are candidates for congress in the Salisbury district, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Giles. The governor, by proclamation, has directed the election to take place on Thursday the 2d of December next.

A Circuit Superior Court, John Murrill, indicted for the murder of Henry Hoover, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung.

The Lady and family of Mr. M Lane, our minister at London, have engaged passage in the packet ship Cambria which was to sail from New York on the 16th inst.

It is stated that Mr. M Lane was attacked with a bilious fever immediately after his arrival in London. He was confined to his bed at the last advices.

Geo. R. Gilmer has been elected governor of the state of Georgia, by a majority of 13,486—the votes were for Mr. Gilmer 24,204; for Mr. Crawford 10,718. Mr. Gilmer was sworn into office on the 4th inst.

The Hon. John Forsyth, late governor of Georgia, was on the 4th inst. elected by the legislature of Georgia to be senator in the congress of the United States, in the place of Mr. Benton. The votes were, for Mr. Forsyth 143, scattered 57.

Barret D. Wall having declined accepting the office of governor of the state of New Jersey, the legislature, on the 6th inst. proceeded to a second choice, when Peter D. Vroom, jr. of Somerset, was elected.—The votes were, for Mr. Vroom 42, for the late governor Williamson 13.

The legislature of Vermont has passed a bill, abolishing all military trainings except the annual company trainings in June. The Free Press, in announcing this observes, "This reform will be as acceptable to the people as it is unexpected, and if the present legislature had done nothing farther, it alone entitles it to the gratitude of the state. A more liberal and wise economy was never practised. It will save annually to the people more than 50,000 dollars aside from its favorable effect upon morals and habits."

A bill exempting minors from military duty in times of peace has passed in the house of assembly of New Jersey.

The U.S. ship Erie, Capt. Conner, sailed from Norfolk on the 1st inst. and immediately proceeded to sea. Her destination is not known, but believed to be Vera Cruz.

The orders for the sailing of the Brandywine have been countermanded; the reason is said to be the insufficiency of the appropriations made at the last session of congress.

Governor Throop, of New York, has issued a proclamation appointing the first Thursday in December as a day of public thanksgiving throughout that state.

It is stated that the mulberry is grown in such quantities in the county of New-Haven, Connecticut, as to produce 50,000 dollars worth of sowing silk annually.

A Malta Squash has been presented to the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania, seven feet long and twenty four inches in circumference.

The Harkimer Herald mentions, that Philo Petrie, a student at Fairfield Academy, 17 years of age, while playing ball with some of his fellow students, was hit on the side of his head with a ball club, and died almost instantly.

In the city of New York, the assessed value of real estate for the year

1829, is 76,834,880 dollars; and of personal, 35,691,136 dollars—total 112,526,016 dollars. Amount of the city tax 507,107 dolls. 24 cents.

On the 30th ult. about fifteen miles above Florence, Alab. Wm. C. Allen was shot through the head while sitting at supper, and instantly killed.

All the dealers, merchants, &c. in Bennington, Vermont, it is said, have agreed not to take any more spirits into that town.

Church and State.—The state of Maine has recovered judgment against the Mariner's church of Portland, for 1100 dollars, on account of the stone furnished for the building from the state prison.

Lorenzo Dow.—This eccentric and celebrated individual, was, a few days ago, preaching at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Charles Young. late manager of the Federal street Theatre in Boston, has recently sailed for England, to take possession of a fortune of 20,000L. bequeathed to him by a near relative.

A lady in New-York, in a disordered state of mind, lately threw herself from a three-story window; without, however, receiving any material injury.

Straw. it appears, is likely to become an article of value. Great quantities of it are now manufactured in Pennsylvania into wrapping paper. One manufacturer advertises for 1000 tons.

The Duke of Clarence. the heir presumptive to the crown of England, completed his sixty-fourth year on the 30th of August.

A French paper mentions a singular case in the annals of gallantry; an old soldier, 72 years of age, deliberately committed suicide, in a fit of despondence caused by the unsuccessful termination of a love affair.

M. Shionville has announced in a French paper, that he has succeeded in making malleable glass.

It is stated in a French paper, that by removing the flowers from the potatoe plant as soon as they are fully blown, the quantity of the crop of the potatoe is increased one fourth.

A decree of the king of Denmark provides that every deaf and dumb infant, born in the kingdom, shall receive the education necessary to render him a useful member of society."

The Halifax Minerva has been sold by its late proprietor, Mr. John Campbell, and is now printed by Mr. John G. Liles, under the editorial management of Edmund B. Freeman, esq.

We alluded in a paragraph, a week or two since, to the rich mine of Black Lead in this vicinity. We also mentioned several valuable purposes to which it might be applied. Since then, we have received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, of which the following is an extract:—"I observe from a paragraph in your paper, that Plumbago is very abundant in your state, and that the ore in your neighbourhood is of a superior quality. Will you be good enough to inform me as soon as practicable, the lowest price at which five tons can be delivered in this place? This quantity is wanted for an experiment, should it answer the purpose for which it is obtained; a further order will be given." We are endeavoring to comply with the request of our correspondent, and will be glad to receive proposals for furnishing the quantity wanted. It may open to the proprietors of the mines a market, which, we presume, is all that is wanting, to lead to their being generally worked.

At the late term of Halifax Superior Court, James Mitchell, a coloured man, was tried for murdering a child, about four years of age, the daughter of his wife by a former husband, by suspending it naked over a fire. The jury, after a deliberation of 19 hours, returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hung on the 4th of next month.

Lamentable Occurrence.—We learn with regret, that on Wednesday the 21st ult. Capt. Witmell Cotton, of Scotland Neck, Halifax county, deliberately shot his overseer, Mr. John F. Harris, who died on the following Friday—the coroner's jury returning a verdict of murder. We understand that the provocation was given the day previous, in a quarrel between the parties, in which Mr. Harris knocked Captain Cotton down. Capt. C. is a worthy and highly esteemed citizen, with an extensive circle of relatives and friends, who are overwhelmed with the greatest distress by this inconsiderate and pas-

sionate act. It included the pursuit of the justice.

The Baton Rouge paper of the 10th ult. states that the works on the government house at Natchez, Louisiana, are at present suspended for the want of workmen—those who were employed being all dead except one, of the prevailing epidemic fever.

The London Magazine mentions that the Methodist Conference has just closed at Sheffield. It is considered to have been the best conference since the death of Mr. Wesley. The increase of the society is 2,434 in Great Britain, and 2,743 in the missionary stations; making a total of 5,177 since the last conference.—We learn by a private letter from Sheffield, that Mr. Hammet, recently stationed in this city, was present at the conference.

City of St. Louis, Oct. 16.

The Iowa Indians, charged with having shot several of our citizens in the late affair at Randolph county, have been conveyed to this place, and delivered to the superintendent of Indian affairs. How they are to be disposed of, is a matter of which we are not informed.

Calamitous Occurrence.—On the 15th ult. a melancholy accident by fire took place at the North River. A child, four years of age, daughter of Mr. J. Cowley, happened to be with two younger children in the house, in the absence of their parents. The clothes of the child caught fire, which, being unable to extinguish, she ran into a bed; this catching fire also communicated to the house, when, miserable to mention, the house, together with the child, was reduced to ashes; the two younger children had the good fortune to escape.

[Canada Vindicator.]

From the Fayetteville Observer.

We almost despair that any spirit for Internal Improvement can be excited in our state; and yet there is nothing more certain, unless it is aroused and followed by judicious action, the state will be ruined. Men of enterprise will not come or remain among us; men of capital will not make investments where, instead of improvements, things are becoming deteriorate. And what is the necessary consequence of this, but a continual decline of the value of property and decrease of population by emigration. Let the members of the approaching legislature deeply reflect upon this subject, and be induced to come forth like independent men—like patriots—and begin to do the state some real service. Another year, and it may be too late; our neighbours are awake, aye, and active.

That the people may practically understand something upon the subject, let an experimental rail-road be constructed from some part of this town to the river landing. We are confident that this would do infinitely more to enlighten the public mind than all the very able essays and speeches which have been, or can be submitted to the public. We say again—let the People see the actual experiment of a rail-road—conviction of its utility will seize upon their minds, and if their representatives will not act without formal instructions, these will be given, and in language not to be misunderstood, and with feelings not to be disregarded.

Pursuant to public notice, a respectable meeting of the citizens of Carteret county, was held in the Court House at Beaufort, on Wednesday the 28th day of October 1829. The meeting was organized by appointing Bridges Arendell, esq. chairman, and Dr. James Manney, secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That our representatives from this county to the State Legislature, be requested to use their utmost exertions to obtain an Act of Incorporation at the ensuing Session, for a Company to unite the waters of Neuse River with the harbour at Beaufort, by a ship Canal.

Resolved, That our representatives from this county to the State Legislature, be instructed to use their best efforts to have a resolution passed by the General Assembly, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to obtain a subscription from the United States, to aid the Company in the completion of this great National Work.

Resolved, That if a majority of the State Legislature prefer that the Ship Canal shall be altogether a National Work, that they instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to that effect, and pass a law

designating the manner in which the land for the Canal shall be ceded.

Resolved, That the meeting be adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock, A. M.

On Thursday the 29th October, at 1 o'clock, A. M. a meeting of the citizens of Carteret county was held in the Court House, pursuant to adjournment. The Hon. Jesse Speight attended this meeting, and delivered an able and pertinent address on the subject of the contemplated Ship Canal; after which, on motion of Gilbert Rumley, esq. it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Gen. Speight, for his kindness and attention to our interests, in attending this meeting.

On motion of Dr. James Manney, **Resolved,** That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolina Sentinel; and that the editors of all the other newspapers in this state be requested to republish them.

On motion of Dr. J. S. W. Hellen, **Resolved,** That this meeting be adjourned sine die.

BRIDGES ARENDELL, Chairman.
James Manney, Sec'y.

Richmond, November 7.

Progress of the Convention.—It is two weeks since the debate was opened on the Basis Representation. It is not closed, and no definitive question has yet been taken, either on the house of delegates or the senate. We cannot yet pretend to foresee the duration or the issue of the discussion. We suspect that there is many an arrow to be drawn from the quiver, before the convention comes to the question. But let the question be taken when it may, we understand that the vote will be very close, both as it relates to the house of delegates and as to the senate.

The debate for the last two days has been as temperate and courteous as could be desired by the most fastidious stickler of parliamentary decorum. On Thursday (Mr. Stanard in the chair.) Mr. Mercer closed his argument in favor of the white basis—speaking in all during the two days from five to six hours. He was followed by Mr. Joynes of Accomac, in opposition to the white basis, and presented a great deal of statistics and calculations. The proceedings of the day were enlivened by a little episode. A remark of Mr. Mercer, as to the author of the 34th number of the Federalist, upon the three-fifths basis in the federal constitution, called up Mr. Madison. Mr. Mercer having first stated, in reply to a question of Mr. Leigh, that this number was written by Mr. A. Hamilton, as the edition in his hand purported—and having afterwards stated, that a friend had whispered him that it was from the pen of Mr. Jay, Mr. Madison rose to correct the mistake. He said, that it was not written by either of the gentlemen named, but by the third person concerned in that work. (It is scarcely necessary to inform the reader that he referred to himself.) Mr. Mercer, after paying some compliments to Mr. Madison, went on to cite extracts from the numbers of Mr. Hamilton, proving the position which he had taken.

Yesterday, Mr. Townes submitted a resolution intended to guard the public treasury as to the appropriations of money for local improvements; and a communication was received from the synod of Virginia, recently sitting in this city, approving of the principles of toleration which the convention had displayed. Mr. Powell was called to the chair.

The speaking was entirely on the side of the friends of the white basis. Mr. Fitzhugh, of Fairfax, first addressed the committee. Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, wound up the discussion. An incident occurred during the day which excited much interest. Gen. Taylor addressed the committee upon the peculiar relations in which he stood to his district—declaring that he could not abandon the honest convictions of his own mind, nor on the other hand could he thwart the wishes or violate the instructions of his constituents; and that under such circumstances, he should probably resign his place this morning, and put it into the power of his colleagues to supply his vacancy. The General's course was such an one as was expected from him. His address was very animated, and seemed to give general satisfaction.

DOMESTIC WINE.

The subscriber having made, the present season, sixty-three barrels of excellent Wine, from grapes growing in the woods and old fields, flatters himself that by making it publicly known it may be the means, at a future season, should a bountiful Providence again bless the land with a like increase of grapes, of saving to this county many hundred barrels of the same kind of excellent wine, which otherwise would have been lost.

CHARLES JUGHES.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Thursday the 5th instant, by Thomas Clancy, esq. Mr. Charles Woods, of the revolutionary army, in the 81st year of his age, to Mrs. Margaret Macklin, aged about 55.

In Caswell county, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. P. W. Dowd, Dr. H. M. Allen to Miss Susan W. Yancy, daughter of the late Bartlett Yancy, esq.

On the 3d instant, by the Most Rev. James Whitfield, Archbishop of Baltimore, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome Bonaparte and Miss Patterson, to Susan May Williams, only daughter of the late Benjamin Williams, of Baltimore.

DIED.

At Raleigh, on the 9th instant, William H. Hunter, M. D., master of Hiram Lodge No. 40, K. of the Raleigh Royal Arch Chapter, and an officer of the Grand Lodge of North-Carolina, in the 29th year of his age.

At his residence near Caswell court house, on the 28th ultimo, Capt. John H. Graves, in the 83d year of his age.

In Richmond, Va. of a short illness, Mr. Rufus A. Yancy, of Caswell county, son of the late Bartlett Yancy, esq. in the 20th year of his age.

At Halifax, on the 7th instant, Ferdinand W. Burroughs, late of this office, in the 18th year of his age.

NOTICE.

I SHALL apply at November court for licence to keep a Tavern on the principle of Temperance.

Charles Hughes.

November 17. 07—

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of TURNER & PHILLIPS has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern, are requested to close their accounts, by cash or bond.

Josiah Turner,
Wm. H. Phillips.

November 17. 07—

THE business will in future be carried on under the firm of JOSIAH TURNER & Co. in the same house formerly occupied by Turner & Phillips, where they are now receiving, direct from New-York, a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, together with an extensive assortment of Sole Leather, Upper Leather, &c. They have also on hand a number of new Stills; all of which articles they intend keeping constantly on hand, and are determined to sell low for cash.

Josiah Turner & Co.

N. B. The subscribers feel thankful to their former friends for the liberal patronage which they have received, and still hope, by their attention to business and the cheapness of their goods, to increase their patronage with their friends and the public generally. All we ask of our friends is, to give us a call and examine the quality and price of our goods before they buy elsewhere.

J. L. P.
W. H. P.

November 17. 11-07

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my negro woman Lucy and her five children, four of whom are boys, the eldest about thirteen years old. I would prefer selling them together, and to some person in Hillsborough, or its vicinity. They are well known as a family of first rate negroes, and I should not sell were it not for the want of money.

Thos. Clancy.

November 17. 07—

TO JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

TWO or three good Journeymen Taylors will find constant work and good wages, on application to

Robert F. Pleasants.

October 23. 04—

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The Lot No. 35 in the town of Hillsborough, corner of Tryon and Clurton streets, the property of Samuel Simpson, esq. It has on it a new two-story dwelling-house, containing six rooms, with a piazza the whole length of the north front; a stable, kitchen, and other out houses. The terms will be accommodated. Apply to

John U. Kirkland.

September 22. 99—

WHEAT AND FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will give Cash for WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

James Webb.

September 1. 96—

CASH FOR FLAX SEED.

THE subscriber will give sixty cents per bushel for FLAX-SEED, delivered at his oil mill.

Wm. Pickett.

September 22. 99—3mp

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on Sunday night the 18th inst. a dark chestnut sorrel HORSE, four years old last April, upwards of five feet high, small white streak in his face, hind feet white, and is rendered more remarkable from a habit of sucking wind. He is supposed to have been stolen by a negro fellow by the name of Peter, born and raised in Wake county; who was sold in Montgomery county about three years ago, and afterwards, it is believed, in South-Carolina, and is doubtless a runaway. On his way to this neighbourhood he passed by the name of Wesley Reed, and has a pretended free pass for that name; he can write tolerably well. He stole a horse in Davidson county, which got from him on Saturday night, and has since been recovered by its owner. He was known as Peter by the negroes in this neighbourhood, and told them he was going into Wake to see his friends near Grassfield's. A reasonable reward will be given for the recovery of the horse, on his delivery to me, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

Joel Parrish.

The editors of the Star will insert the above three times, and forward their account.

October 27. 04—3w

TO THE AUTUMN LEAF.

Lone, trembling one!
Last of a summer race, wither'd and sear,
And sivering; where art thou lingering
here?
Thy work is done.

Thou hast seen all
The summer flowers reposing in their tomb,
And the green leaves, that knew thee in their
bloom,
Withert and fall!

Why dost thou cling
So fondly to the round and sapless tree?
Hath thou not existenc' aught like charms for thee,
Thou faded thing?

The voice of spring—
Which woe has learn'd to bring, never again
Will greet thee—nor the gentle autumn's rain
New verdure bring.

The golden's breath,
No more will wake for thee its melody—
But the lone sighing of the blast shall be
The hymn of death.

Yet a few days,
A few faint struggles with the autumn storm,
And ere strand'd eye to catch thy trembling
form,
In vain may gaze.

Pale autumn leaf!
Thou art a emblem of mortality,
The broken heart once young and fresh like
thine,
Withert by grief—
Whose hopes are fled,
Whose loved ones all have droop'd and died
away,
Still clings to life—and lingering loves to stay
About the dead!

But list—e'en now,
I hear the gathering of the autumn blast;
It comes—thy frail form trembles—it is past!
And thou art low!

A DISCOVERY.

The following 'discovery,' published in the Boston Telegraph of April 22, 1824, remains yet to be made by many a 'Jack Newbottom.' And as some old things are quite as good as new if not better, we transfer it from among the old newspapers of five years, and give it a reprint, in hope that it may become more good.

Journal of Humanity.

Friend Hallock—I took it my duty to communicate, through the medium of your paper, a great discovery, which has lately burst upon my mind; and which, I hope, will be of general use. I have always blamed the selfishness of those, who when they have found out any saline, or nostrum, lock up the secret in their own breasts and suffer their neighbours to perish for the want of it, unless they will purchase it at an exorbitant price. I shall adopt a more generous method; and hasten to tell you of a discovery, which if the world will only rate it by its utility, will place my name on a level with those of Napier, Franklin or Fulton, and even entitle me to outshine the glory of Columbus himself.

"You must know, sir, that I was one of those fools who got married before they got any thing to eat; and I have agonized in vain to feed, before I had barely a crumb to put into the mouths of them. When I was about nineteen years old, I took a notion to go to a singing school; where I saw Lydia Lovell, whose black eyes and warbling voice, wounded my heart, and shot all the little pride I had, to the ground. To make a long story a short one, I courted her, and after the usual quantity of smiles, tears, gaudings, scraps of eyes, quarrels and reconciliations, I married her, Oct. 3d, Andover, 1810. We should have been married a little earlier, only I could not make out scrape money enough to buy one turn pot, one skillet, three chairs, a bed and a pair of bellows without a nose; with which conveniences we furnished our chamber; and began house keeping, as plain as most unmingled love, without one particle of reflection or foresight, could make us."

The money melted away in bliss, and I must owe the first two or three years of our wedlock to be no so miserable as they might have been. I was strong and hearty, with two good hands on my body, which had been accustomed to work, and Lydia was a thrifty girl, who managed our expenses with some economy. But after all I was miserably poor, and I had to acknowledge the poor man's blessings. My wife was a fruitful vine, and alas! she was the only fruit in my possession, which was fruitful. What, however, beyond every thing else, increased our difficulties was, that I had fallen into the practice of drinking grog every day. I had been habituated to it from my youth, and been accustomed to reckon on a little rum and water (no matter in what proportion,) among the necessities of life. I followed a laborious profession, and thought a little stimulant necessary to the health of

the body and keeping up the spirits. Indeed, I could not do without it; it was out of the question. So wedded was I to my superfluous appetites, that my drink-jug and my tobacco box were the idols of my heart.

"Oh, you never see, Mr. Editor," said a man on our head-bum in the wind and tide again, "him—rowing away like a trooper, and yet making no head way? If you ever did, you have certainly seen Jack-a-bottle's counterpart. I was a woe-sawyer, and worked like a dog; yet I never could get one bit of bread and butter before hand. I was up early and late, never meant to be, and never thought of myself an idle man. Still, when it rained money, my dish was never up. Accounts came in before I could settle them; people came a dunning before I knew how to answer them. I never thought myself a hard drinker, never suspected such a thing; but when Tiptleton, the shopkeeper, brought in my bill for drink, I am almost ashamed to tell how long it was. It was nothing but do—dit—do—ditto; like the dull unvaried note of the cuckoo, or whip-poor-will; and a charge at the bottom heavy enough to sink the heart of Croesus himself. I believe the rogue overcharged me; for I cannot think a half pike a day, with one or two exceptions, is going to amount up to a barrel in three months. I have no idea of wearing on my shoulders all the sins of the knavish shopkeepers.

But the worst of my trouble was at home. I have naturally a good temper, except when something provokes me; but my wife, in the midst of my misfortunes, seemed to grow dreadful cross and scolding. She wanted tea and sugar, when she knew I had no money to get them; and we had something to quarrel about almost every day. I suppose I did not provide for her as well as I might; but then no husband likes to be scolded at, even if he is to blame. Sometimes she would remind me of my promises, when I was courting her—just as if courting times were to last always! sometimes she would snivel and cry; sometimes she would try to act the pathetic, and sometimes the reproachful part; while the children would look on, and think their parents wanted a whipping more than ever they did. O, Mr. Editor, if you could have looked in, and witnessed some of our nuptial scenes—the room in confusion—the tea-kettle fallen—the skillet overturned—the Johnny cakes in the fire—the ashes all over the hearth—my children crying—my wife scolding, and I swearing—you would certainly allow that matrimony, grog drinking and poverty, are three of the most ill-sorted companions that were ever pitched together. My children grew very ragged, and, what is worse, I fear their clothes were but emblems of their minds. My wife too, not only neglected her temper, but her person. She was entirely changed from the spruce black-eyed girl I fell in love with at the singing school; and I remember, one day, Tom Seaver, coming to visit me, and seeing her snarled, said, that her head looked as if it had six mice nests built in it, and the seventh was building. But I could have borne the mice nests of her head, if her heart had not been a very rattlesnake's den.

Thank, sir, we went on growing poorer and poorer, and plunging from one misfortune into another. Nothing seemed to turn up in my favour, until, at last, my condition grew too bad to be endured any longer. I lay down one day on a white birch log which I had just sawed off, and while the coaches were rattling along the street, I said to myself:—Jack Newbottle, what is the matter? What is it that keeps the wooden spoon forever in your mouth? Don't you work hard? Yes. Don't your employers pay? Yes. Don't you take a little cordial now and then, to keep up your spirits? Yes. Do you spend your money on horses, dogs, gamesiest and cheats? No. What the plague then makes you so poor? Ah, I know; it is that tempestuous wife of mine, who wants to spend all my earnings, and ten times more, on herself and a pack of worthless children. Just as I had finished this soliloquy, there came along a great blowzy fat dog and overtook my run jivy. I saw the precious liquor run on the ground, and I had not a cent of money to buy a drop more.

"O woe! O woeful, woeful, woeful day;
"Never was seen so black a day as this,"
I went home that night cross enough,
but the next morning I arose in a bet-
ter temper than usual; and making
virtue of necessity, I worked all the
week without a drop of true comfort.
Still, when Saturday night came,
was alive and able to do what I had
not time to ere formerly a day,
went to meeting; and what do you

think the minister preached on? Why, as if to single me out from every body else, he went out from every body's view, and looked to show that people were betrayed into intemperance by degrees, and became drunkards before they thought of it. He even maintained that ardent spirits might be dispensed with. In a word, to make a long story a short one, partly by persuasion, and partly by necessity, I have come over to his side of the question. I have made a most astonishing discovery; I have found out by experience, that neither rum nor brandy, gin, whiskey, punch, egg pop, nor sledge, are to be reckoned among the necessities of life; and as I had no suspicion of this curious fact before, I beg leave to publish it for the benefit of mankind. Rum is not the staff of life; a man can live without it. There has been a great change too wrought in my family. My wife has become a neat and good natured, that I have about fallen in love with her a second time. The times go better with me; and, unless some new storm should blow up, I hope to live and die in competence and peace.

From the Cherokee Phoenix.
INDIAN CLANS

Most of our readers probably know what is meant by Indian clans. It is no more than a division of an Indian tribe into large families. We believe this custom is universal with the North American Indians. Among the Cherokees are several clans, such as Wolf, Deer, Pigot, &c. This simple division of the Cherokees formed the grand work by which marriages were regulated, and murder punished. A Cherokee could marry into any of the clans except his, that to which his father belongs, for all of that clan are his fathers and aunts, and that to which his mother belongs, for all of that clan are his brothers and sisters, a child invariably inheriting the clan of its mother. This custom, which originated from time immemorial, was observed with the greatest strictness. No law could be guarded and enforced with equal caution.—In times past, the penalty annexed to it was not less than death. But it has scarcely perhaps never been violated, except within a few years. Now it is invaded with impunity, though not to an equal extent with other customs of the Cherokee.

But it was the mutual law of clans as connected with murder, which rendered the custom savage and barbarous. We speak of what it was once, not as it is now, for the Cherokees, after experiencing sad effects from it, determined to, and did about twenty years ago in a solemn council, abolish it. From that time, murder has been considered a governmental crime. Previous to that, the following were too punishable from a virgin.

The Cherokees as a nation, had nothing to do with murder.

Murder was punished upon the principle of retaliation.

If belonged to the clan of the murdered to revenge his death.

If the murderer fled, his brother or nearest relative was liable to suffer in his stead.

If a man killed his brother, he was amenable to no law or clan.

If the murderer (this however is known only by tradition) was not as respectable as the murdered, his relative, or a man of his clan of a more respectable standing, was liable to suffer.

Our readers will say, "those were savage laws" indeed "They were and the Cherokees were then to be pitied for the above were not mere inoperative laws, but most rigorously executed.—But we now say with pleasure, that they are all repealed, and are remembered only as vestiges of ignorance and barbarism.

PEACE SOCIETIES

The following is an extract from a sermon of Dr. Chalmers, written previous to the establishment of the first peace society in Great Britain:—

There are a great many passages in scripture which warrant the expectation that a time is coming when an end shall be put to war; when its abominations and its cruelties shall be banished from the face of the earth—when those restless elements of ambition and jealousy which have so long kept the species in a state of unceasing commotion, and are ever and anon sending another and another way over the field of this world's politics shall at length be lashed into a placid and ever-during calm; and many and delightful are the images which the Bible employs, as guided by the light of prophecy, it carries us forward to those millennial days, when the reign

of peace shall be established, and the
wide charity of the gospel, which is
confined by no limits, and owns no
distinctions, shall embrace the whole
human race within the ample grasp
of one harmonious and universal fam-
ily.

The abolition of war will be the effect not of any sudden or resistless visitation from heaven on the character of men—nor of any mystical influence working with all the omnipotence of a charm on the passive hearts of those who are the subjects of it—not of any blind or overruling fatality which will come upon the earth at some distant period of its history, and about which we, of the present day, have nothing to do but look silently on, without concern and without co-operation. The prophecy of a peace as universal as the spread of the human race, and as enduring as the moon in the firmament, will meet its accomplishments, ay, and at that very time which is already fixed by Him who seeth the end of all things from the beginning thereof. But it will be done by the philanthropy of thinking and intelligent Christians."

From the Military Career of an Officer of the
Eighty-seventh Regiment.

"I took a single captive," says the author of *Tristram Shandy*, who well knew in that manner to make the most touching appeal to the human heart. Is there any one, who can read the following isolated instance of the miseries of war, without a momentary disposition to long with the poet, for a lodge, where rumors

"Of unsuccessfull or successfull war
Might near, perchance, be heard."

A female was lying on a bed of green silk; under her head was a pillow of the same material; her left arm had, no doubt, cradled her babe, and her left was extended as though for the purpose of keeping her child close to her. A large shell had perforated the tiled roof, and having made its way through three floors, had gone through the foot of the bed, and penetrated some depth into the fourth floor. A piece of this shell had gone through the woman's forehead, carrying away a great part of the head, so that her death, according to the opinion of the medical man who saw her, must have been instantaneous. The lower part of the child's body, from the hips downward, was entirely gone; but, strange to say, its mother's nipple still hung in the corner of its mouth, and its little right hand still held by its mother's clothes, which, probably, it had grasped at the first noise of the shell.

NINETY YEARS.

Ninety years hence not a single man or woman now twenty years of age will be alive. Ninety years! alas, how many of the lively actors at present on the stage of life will make their exit long ere ninety years shall roll away! And could we be sure of ninety years, what are they? • A tale that is told;• a dream; an empty sound that passeth on the wings of the wind away, and is forgotten. Years shorten as man advances in age; like the degrees in longitude, man's life declines as he travels towards the frozen pole, until it dwindles to a point and vanishes forever. Is it possible that life is of so short duration? Will ninety years erase all the golden names over the doors in town and country, and substitute others in their stead? Will all the now blooming beauties fade and disappear, all the pride and passion, the love, hope and joy pass away in ninety years, and be forgotten? • Ninety years!• (says Death) • do you think I shall wait ninety years? Behold, to-day, and to-morrow, and every day is mine.—When ninety years are past, this generation will have mingled with the dust, and be remembered not.

Village Anecdote.—Some time since it was in October, the weather being favorable for clearing land, A. H. determined to burn away the brush in one of his pastures; the fire ran faster than was expected, and extended into the wood-lot of his neighbour, N. H., where it did considerable damage, before it could be subdued. N. H. was absent on a journey at the time, and on his return, met with A. H., who expressed his regret at the accident which had taken place, and his readiness to satisfy him for the loss. Let us refer the case, said A. H. and the damages to be assessed, to two men we can trust, and let these men bring you and I.

Your proposal, Mr. A. H. is very fair; but in such cases two men have been known at times not to agree; therefore I would propose to you to leave it to one alone, and let that man be your good self. You will take the case into consideration, and when

meet again, you will inform me at
what you have fixed the loss.

The next time they met, A. H. informed N. H. that he had walked over his wood-lot, and that, from the best opinion he could form of the injury it had received, he had estimated the damage at sixty-five dollars. N. H. professed himself perfectly satisfied with the liberal damages which A. H. had brought in; but neighbour said he, it is a hard case, and therefore I will propose to you, that we should divide the loss; you pay me one half, and I will bear the rest.

The Kill-and-Cure Doctor.—A trial came on during the last Lent Assizes, whilst the Judges were on circuit, in which an ignorant country surgeon was the principal witness for the prosecution. Of course, in cross-examination, the council for the defendant attempted to shake his testimony, and, as the case turned on a point of practice, for this purpose he principally relied on the fact that he was an interloper in the medical profession, and totally destitute of surgical skill. "Pray, Doctor," cried the advocate in a voice of thunder, "did not—(naming a former patient) die under your hands?" "Why—he did." "And —?" "Ye yes." "And —?" "Why—I can't deny it!" "Well, sir, and pray what was your occupation before you presumed to intrude into a liberal profession?" "I was—a—a—bacon curer, Sir." "A bacon curer!" answered the counsel-
lor, his stern features relaxing into a smile, "then that accounts for it. You thought it was with your patients as with your hogs—you must kill them before you could cure them."

The Liverpool Times tells a story of a Yankee near Salem, Mass. who, after a snow fall, was discovered sticking sticks into a huge pile of snow, and on being asked why he amused himself in that way? replied, "I have lost my shop, it used to stand somewhere about here." Now in "Old Kentucky," where they "go the whole hog," or none, such a Lilliputian story as that, would not be considered worth believing. The following veritable story is worthy of the credulity of Dr. Mitchell or any "learned Theban." A gentleman in Madison county, (Ky.) where heavy autumnal rains make the fertile valley almost "a solid quagmire," perceiving a hat in the road before his door, walked to it, and raising up discovered a man's head stored away in it, snug as an oyster in his shell—his body being entirely concealed by the mud—but our hero on being asked if he wished assistance, replied that "it was unnecessary, as he was riding a very good horse, and if he dismounted, his team would run off with his waggon."

If you wish to be happy for a day, get well shaved; if for a week, get invited to a wedding; if for a month, buy a good nag; if for half a year, buy a handsome house; if for two years, take Holy Orders; but if you would be always gay and cheerful, practice temperance.

Pictures of Father and Son.—An old woman, who showed the house and pictures at Towcester, expressed herself in these remarkable words: "That is Sir Robert Farmer, he lived in the country, took care of his estate, built this house and paid for it; managed well, saved money, and died rich;—that is his son; he was made a lord, took a place at court, spent his estate, and died a beggar."

"Why"—said a country clergyman to one of his flock, "do you always snore in your pew when I am in the pulpit, while you are all attention to every stranger I invite?" "Because, Sir, when you preach I am sure all's right; but I can't trust a stranger without keeping a good look out."

Zeno, the philosopher, believed in an inevitable destiny. His servant availed himself of this doctrine, one day, while being beaten for theft, by exclaiming "was I not destined to rob?"—Yes, replied Zeno, "and to be corrected also."

NEW CASH STORE.

they flatter themselves that they will be able to supply all those who may wish to purchase, on very reasonable terms; and therefore solicit those who may think proper to favor them with their custom, to come and examine for themselves.

Moore & L...